FROM BOSTON.

Free Our Own Correspondent BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856. mething really seems to be the matter with

our Sunday weather. For five months we have searcely had a fair Sabbath. And the last two have been the worst of all, the churches on those days having been nearly deserted from the difficulty of getting about. The first of these Sundays, the 8th inst., the day of the great snow-storm of which New-York seems to have had even a greater share than Boston, was the 50th Anniversary of the settlement of the Rev. Dr. Lowell as minister of the West Church, which is one of the most distin-guished parishes of the city. The congregation had made preparations to celebrate this anniverhad made preparations to cerebrate in a becoming manner on the 6th, but the severity of the storm was such that it was reluctantly postponed until last Sunday. On last Sunday, however, the storm was, if possible, worse than on the 6th. But the snow was not deep—only on the 6th. But the snow was not deep—only four or five inches having fallen-and the occasion was therefore duly honored, though the attendance at the church was much less than it would have been under favorable ties. At some of the city churches there were no services at all. Several original hymns, written by members of the congregation, were sung, and a sermon preached by Mr. Bartol, the junior minister of the parish. Dr. Lowell then made a brief and pathetic address, which moved the whole congregation to tears. The venerable clergy man, though greatly enfeebled by age and disease, still preserves the singularly strong and distinct voice and much of the noble beauty of face and person which distinguished him

former days.
The depth of the snow in this part of Massachusetts is unusually great, being the deposit of three or four successive storms without a thaw. The streets of Boston are in an indescribable condition. The constant action of a prodigious multitude of aleighs has worn the center of the street into what we call cradle holes. In the country I believe the people call them thankee marms. In Canada and in Northern New-York they are called cahoes or the orthography of cahots. I cannot answer for the orthograp the word. As I have never visited your Ba are known to you. At all events, in your broad streets they cannot reach the degree of development which they speedily gain in Boston. A ride through Washington street gives one exactly the mensations experienced in a short voyage on a very rough sca—only more so. I hear of persons who are actually made sea-sick by the motion, and should not be greatly surprised at hearing that some long-necked individual had had his head anapped off. On Saturday an attempt was made to remedy the evil by plowing up the principal streets with sub-soil plows; but the relief was only

In addition to the difficulties of locomotion below, we are beset by dangers from above, in the shape of huge icicles and avalanches of snow from the roofs, whose startling rush and thunderous the roofs, whose startling rush and thunderous shock resound on all sides. People walk about pretty much as the Russians must have done in Revastopol during the bombardment—keeping a wary lookout for descending missiles, and holding the proper muscles in readiness to dodge and run at an instant's warning. We are not safe even in our houses. On Sunday afternoon about 3 o'clock two ladies were sitting at the parlor windows of a house in Lynde street, opposite Dr. Lowell's a house in Lynde street, opposite Dr. Lowell's church, when an avalanche slid from the roof of the church, dashed in the blinds and double sashes of the windows and prostrated the ladies beneath a heap of snow. They suffered fortunately no other injury than a terrible fright. Another slide from the same church struck another house, smashing in the windows and nearly filling a room with snow. Several similar cases occurred on Sunday in different parts of the city, in the narrowest streets. Considerable damage has been done to buildings, but happily thus far no person has been injured. One man, however, had a remarkably nar-row escape. He had got upon the roof of a four-story house in Morton place to clear the ice from the gutter, when the snow slid from the roof and bore m with it, a distance of 40 feet, to the sidewalk. He was not hurt in the least-from which you

He was not hurt in the least—from which you may infer the depth of the snow.

The progress of Anti-Slavery sentiment in quarters apparently hopeless is strikingly shown by a circumstance which recently occurred here. John H. Pearson is one of our rich men, a large shipowner, well known on State street. For many years he has been detested by the Abolitionists as the incarnation of commercial Hunkerism—as a confirmed and irreclaimable Union-saver. He trades largely with the South. About ten years ago. I think it was, a slave secreted himself on one Irades largely with the South. About ten years ago, I think it was, a slave secreted himself on one of his vessels, arrived in Boston, got ashore, and was then seized by Pearson's order, carried on board ship and taken back to the port he had escaped from. Of course this excited great indignation among Anti-Slaver, men. A Fencial Chair nation among Anti-Slavery men. A Faneuil-Hall occasion, over which meeting was held upon the occasion, over which John Quincy Adams presided. Mr. Pearson was denounced to the full capacity of the English language. This was his first appearance in public, and from that time till now he has been a marked man on the Anti-Slavery tablets. He stoutly retorted the attacks upon him, and no man that walks State street was fiercer in defiance of the Abolitionists or warmer in defense of the slave-holders. It was in one of his vessels, the Acorn—

"That fatal, that perfidious bark "that Sims was taken back to Georgia-the first fugitive carried from Boston under the Act of 1850. I wrote to you about a month ago, I think, that a vessel named the Middlesex had arrived at Boston from some Southern port, with two negroes on board, who were picked up in a small boat out of sight of land, off the coast of Florida, and who could not give any satisfactory account of themselves, but were probably fugitive slaves. Well, the Middlesex belonged to Mr. Pearson, and the aforesaid negroes, wherever they now are, you may take my word for it, are further from Florida than they were a month ago. Last week, Mr. Pearson received a letter from Mr. J. P. Brown, of Key West, Florida, stating that he had seen in the papers an account of the arrival of the two negroes in Boston in Mr. Pearson's vessel, and from the circumstances be was satisfied that they were two slaves of his, who had gone off in a boat about the time they were picked up by the Middlesex. He gave a descrip-tion of their persons, which was sufficiently accu-rate to leave no doubt of the truth of his state-ment. In conclusion, he requested Mr. Pearson to detain the pegroes until measures could be taken to reclaim them.

Mr. Pearson promptly replied to Mr. Brown in a very pungent letter, the substance of which was that since the passage of the Nebraska act, he had given up nigger-catching and Union-saving. Hence forth, so far as he is compared. forth, so far as he is concerned, the slaveholders must look after their own goods and chattels, and the Union must take care of itself. The negroes in question were safe and doing well, and had no desire to return to Key West, or to behold again the

benign countenance of Mr. J. P. Brown.

After this there is hope of even Ben. Hallett.

The Legislature to-day elected Gov. Clifford Attorney-General by a vote of 252 to 52. The Whigs, Democrats and Know-Nothings, and many of the Republicans, voted for him. Votes to the number of forty-nine were given by the Republicaps for Judge Hoar, who was their candidate for the office at the State election last Fall.

MR. G. W. CURTIS'S LECTURES AT BOSTON, -- Our correspondent at Boston sends us the following paragraph concerning the first of Mr. Curtis's lectures on the English Novelists, delivered before the Lowell

Justitute at Boston on Tuesday evening:
"Mr. Cartis's lecture last night before the Lowell "Mr. Curtis's lecture last night before the Lower Institute was attended by a crowded house, and re-ceived with great applause. About ten minutes before the lecture began, Mr. Curtis received a dispatch an-nouncing to him the death of his father at Savannah."

EFFECTS OF ICE ON FRUIT TREES. - The Hartford Trace says the thick coating of ice upon the cherry, pear and peach trees has served to protect them from the frost, and at the same time has acted in the capacity of a burning glass by concentrating and intensitying the rays from the sun until the unseasonable warmin thus imparted has had the effect of starting the flow of say, and developing the buds. It is seared the damage is very serious. the damage is very serious.

MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

Correspondence of The Boston Traveller.

WESTON, Mo., Jan., 1856.
One of the great evils of the times is, the prevalent misunderstandings between the people in different and distant sections of our country. This is especially true in regard to the affairs of Kansas, and the feelings of the people of Missouri respecting them.

Probably, most people in the Eastern portions of the country suppose that the people of Missouri are strongly wedded to slaveholding, and that they wish to make Kansas a Slave State, in order to perpetuate the "peculiar institution" among themselves. But this is far from the truth. It is well known that Senator Atchison is doing all in his power to prevent Kansas from becoming a Free State; that he was the real author of the "Nebraska bill," and that he left his seat in the United States Senate to organize his band of "border ruffians," to overawe and dictate to the settlers of Kansas. Is he popular in Missouri! No! Although elected to a high office by the authorities of the United States, he could not command one third of the votes of the Missouri Legislature as a candidate for the Senate; and gince his conduct on the frontiers, his friends have not even offered him as a candidate. The great body of the intelligent people of Missouri despise him and his conduct.

Look at President Shannon of the State University.

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Look at President Shannon of the State University. and his consequence.

Look at President Shannon of the State University. Knowing that his seat was in danger, he sought to mend his failing fortunes during his college vacation by lecturing in favor of the institution of Slavery. He traversed the State, giving utterance to what he thought, no doubt, were very popular doctrines. But what was the consequence? The Legislature, at its late session, terminated his reign with the close of the present collegiate year. And—what is suggestive—his very course on Slavery was brought forward as a conclusive reason why he ought to be considered as unworthy the office. These are but samples, selected because most conspicuous. But a long list of political aspirants might be named who thought to increase their popularity by taking the side of Slavery and advocating its claims to confidence, every one of whom has utterly failed.

The truth is, the people of Missouri do not respect The truth is, the people of Missouri do not respect the man who volunteers as a champion of Slavery. They dread and hate Abolitionism, it is true, but they do not cling to Slavery. If the whole system could be put an end to in the State, legally, justly, humanely, seven eighths of all the people would hold up both hands

It is natural that this misunderstanding should exist. It is natural that this misunderstanding should exist, on account of the interference of some of her people in the border counties in the affairs of Kaness. But this also is greatly misunderstood. There are, in every country, a class of people who love excitement and adventure, and who are ready to engage in acts of unlawful violence. You reason that the people of Missouri are greatly attached to Slavery, because an armed mob is ready to go into Kaness to drive from the ballot-hox all but Pro-Slavery voters. Why not infer that the mob which destroyed the Charlestowa Nunnery are very zealous Protestant Christians? One is as reasonable a conclusion as the other.

Numery are very zealous Protestant Christians? One is as reasonable a conclusion as the other.

Take an example just at hand. Here is a copy of a newspaper called The Kansas Pioneer, published at Kickapoo, of date Dec. 26, 1855. In its leading editorial the following remarks occur:

"We have no sympathy, no compassion, for a set of demons who are ever falsifying the true state of affairs in Kansas by declaring that there is no law exceipt their "own strong arms and their rites," and preclaiming themselves opposed to everything that is high-minded and honorable, because dictated by a Pro-Slavery Legislature, with the sole object of belying the only true and orderly sovereigns of Kansas. Pro-Slavery Legislature, with the sole object of belying the only true and orderly sovereigns of Kansas. As deplorable as it may seem to some, nevertheless the time has arrived for energetic, unflineding action in Kansas. The cry of peace and forbearance must become obsolete. There can be no peace until Kansas is admitted as a Slave State. Our rights and the cause of the South are daily being trampled upon. We cannot stand the invasion any longer. It at once becomes the duty of every man from Virginia to Georgia who venerates the institution of the South to emigrate to Kansas at once, with rifle in hand and bowie-knife and revolver in belt. Nothing will save Kansas for the South but the downfall, the complete overthrow and entire annihilation of Abolitonism in this Territory, and the sooner the matter is settled the better.

overthrow and entire numbilation of Abolitionism in this Territory, and the sooner the matter is settled the better.

"By far would we prefer to see the fair fabric of this mighty Union unshaken. By far would we prefer to see every portion of it cling together, and all the States at peace, and every inhabitant thereof enjoying that friendship and good feeling which should pervade the breast of every true American.

"But the Abolitionists, or Free-State men, if you please, have become dissatisfied, and are willing to violate the Constitution of their country, which explicitly recognizes Slavery, and disfrauchise themselves as loyal citizens, for the purpose of stealing negroes and committing other unconstitutional and unlawful depredations. Should such men receive any compassion from an orderly, Union-loving people? NO! It is this class of men that kansas must get rid of; and we know of no better method than for every man who loves his country, and the laws by which he is governed, to meet in Kansas and kill off this God-forsaken class of humanity as soon as they place their feet upon our soil."

These sentiments are surely sufficiently atrocious, but there is far less powder, steel and lead in them than some people might suppose. The editor of that sheet is one of the meckest men imaginable. A loarneyman printer till he migrated to Kansas—of small capacity even for that—he went to that new country to seek his fortune, and commenced to issue a violent Pro-Slavery sheet. Something of this sort is expected of him, and he furnishes it. He knows who finds him the money for doing so. That is all, People will form their own opinions of the morality of such a cornse; but they must remember that morality has little to do with the conduct of such men. Have you not editors, and those who would be editors, in Boston—ready to set all morality at naught in pursuit of selfish ends? ould be editors, in Boston-ready to set all mo-

who would be editors, in Boston—ready to set all morality at naught in pursuit of selfish ends?

Recent events have told so badly on the Pro-Slavery prospects of Kansas that those whose fortunes, however small, are wholly at stake are roused to great wrath. Every movement has resulted in favor of the hopes of the Free-State men. There is every inducement to young men in New-England to look to Kansas as their future home. If healthy, intelligent, industrious, wishing to encounter hardships in a good cause, possessed of a moderate capital, they may now make themselves affluent in that beautiful and delightful country. It is expected that at the opening of Spring a large immigration from the Free States will pour into Kansas. Men who mind their own business have nothing to fear, but they should be men of courage, who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them.

The recent troubles have operated greatly to hinder The recent troubles have operated greatly to hinder slaveholders from removing to Kansas. Their slaves are insecure enough in Missouri, but in Kansas there is no security at all. No slaves can be held there, except those who choose to stay with their masters. One more liberal delegation of Free-State men will settle the question about the future complexion of Kansas beyond all dispute. When that is done, the solution of the points now so pressing will all cease. Now is the time to secure the greatest advantages of a settlement in Kansas, and to effect the most good in determining the institutions of that future important State.

1. 5. F.

GOV. PRICE ON SLAVERY.

From his late Message to the Legislature of New-Jersey. I berewith transmit communications of public inter-cet, received from the States of Massachusetts, Con-necticut and Maine, in accordance with the request contained in the resolutions of those States. They refer to the Mi-souri Compromise and the Slavery

It is to be regretted that any of the States of the Union should deem it necessary to agitate, at this or any other time, subjects like these, in a spirit so im-perative and unconciliatory. It must be admitted by all that the questions referred to are of a character to anilat in questions retrieve to a real elementer to enilat in their consideration all the prodence, modera-tion and forbearance which the people of every section of the confederation have a right to expect and demand from those of other sections. In this spirit do I desire to direct the attention of the Legislature to the points

to direct the attention of the Legislature to the points involved in these resolutions.

That the so-called Missouri Compromise was, in itself, an expedient devised to accommodate, for the time being, the conflicting opinions which existed in regard to the admission of the State of Missouri with a Constitution recognizing the existence of Slavery, no one will deny. The act was, in its nature, so far as the future will deny. The act was, in its nature, so far as the future exclusion of Slavery from the remainder of the territory acquired from France in the cession of Lousiana, a restriction upon the rights of the slaveholding Statessine in the normal condition of that territory Slavery was recognized. And, although tacitly submitted to for a while, there was nothing in its provisions to cast around it the halo of "good faith" which its advocates exceed should have guarded it from reneal. But it is pretend should have guarded it from repeal. But it is repealed; and I submit: Can it now be restored with any advantage! In restoring it, were it possible to do so, we bring back the free citizens who now inhabit or may in future inhabit those territories, to that condi-tion of quasi-colonial dependence which they are now freed from, and which is at variance with the princifreed from, and which is at variance with the principles of free government. We, as Jerseymen, contend that we have the capacity and are endowed by nature in common with all our countrymen, to the right of self-government. We enjoy it to the fullest extent in our own State. But should inclination or necessity take us to a territory, the common property of us all, shall we thereby forfeit that right and become more

believe that the restoration of the Missouri Compro-mise is not to be desired any more by us of the North than by our brethren of the South.

With regard to the disturbances in Kansas, however much they formed a subject of regret and condemna-tion, there is no doubt they had their origin as much in the acts of the misguided functicism of a portion of the people of the Eastern States as in the violence of the intruders from the borders of Missouri. If either of these parties had been willing to have dealt fairly by the settlers in Kansas, and to have left them to the enjoyment of the rights which they themselves posof these parties had been willing to have dean rainy by the settlers in Kansas, and to have left them to the enjoyment of the rights which they themselves possessed under their Territorial law and the Constitution of the United States, no disturbance would have occurred excepting such as may be considered inseperable from the condition of the first occupants of remote Territories; but such is the innate good-sense and love of justice of the American people, that discord cannot sway them long in the presence of those substantial benefits to be produced by harmony and union. Left to themselves, the people of Kansas will settle their own differences, as they would do were they still the inhabitants of organized States, without any interference from Federal authority.

The States whose resolutions I am now commenting on, ask for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and a good deal of discussion has, in my humble judgment, been wasted in regard to the constitutionality of this Act. Without troubling you with details, or the hair-splitting distinctions made in regard to some of its clauses, I deem it merely necessary to refer you to the section of the Constitution of the United States, applicable to the subject. It is thereby declared, art. IV., section 2:

cable to the subject. It is thereby declared, art. IV., section 2:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, BUT SHALL BE DELIVERED UP ON THE CLAIM OF THE PARTY TO WHOM SUCH SEAVER OR LANGE MAY BE DELIVED UP ON THE CLAIM OF THE PARTY TO WHOM SUCH SEAVER OR LANGE MAY BE DELIVED UP ON THE CLAIM OF THE PARTY TO WHOM SUCH SEAVER OR LANGE MAY BE DELIVED UP ON THE CLAIM OF THE PARTY TO WHOM SUCH SEAVER OR ALLE MAY BE DELIVED UP ON THE CLAIM OF THE PARTY TO WHOM SUCH SEAVER OR HAVE SEAVER OR LANGE MAY BE DELIVED UP OF THE PARTY TO WHOM SUCH SEAVER OR THE SUCH SEAVER OR

The resolution by the State of Maine, that no new The resolution by the State of Maine, that no new States shall be hereafter admitted into the confederation with Constitutions authorizing Slavery, is, to my mind, entirely freconcilable with the principle of self-government which I have already referred to, as well as with the provision on the subject contained in our national compact. The only condition provided in that instrument for the admission of new States is that it shall have a "republican" form of government, and the representatives of the States, in Congress assembled, have no right to impose upon it any other condition. It is true that the Constitution does not make it obligatory to admit any new States, and Members of Congress may, in the exercise of the discretion reposed in them, refuse to vote for their admission; but if no other reason exists for such refusal, excepting the inin them, refuse to vote for their admission; but if no other reason exists for such refusal, excepting the intended possession of slaves by the States so applying, it would be, to my mind, a most flagrant departure from duty, and a breach of good faith not to be expected from men acquainted with their responsibilities and faithful to the oath which they have taken to support and maintain the Constitution, and it would be just as reasonable to say that New-Jersey or any other State, having abolished Slavery, cannot at their discretion recognize and reëstablish it. Without discussing further the points referred to by the resolutions now transmitted. I would only add the expression of my confidence, that in the existing dissensions, and those with which our country is further threatened. New-Jersey will continue to occupy a position of just and honorable conservatism. True to the memories of the past, and hopeful in the considerations of the future, let us not seek to disturb those common rights which belong alike to every member of the Union. Standing by our own independent sovereignty, as reserved to us by mutual agreement with our sister States, let us be willing to concede to them all that we demand. Let us not, above all, for the indulgence of what we may consider motives of philanthropy, peril other reason exists for such refusal, excepting the in what we may consider motives of philanthropy, peril the peace and perpetuity of this Union, and destroy the future hopes of generations yet unborn.

RECENT DEATHS.

The crowded state of our columns yesterday pre vented our paying the tribute we desired to the mem ory of the late Mr. GEORGE CURTIS, the deceased PRESIDENT of the Continental Bank in this city, Mr. Curtis died on the 9th inst. at Jacksonville, Florida, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health which for some months past had been failing. Mr Curtis was born at Worcester, Mass., about the year 1795, but at an early age went to Providence, R. I. where he remained till the year 1839, when he re-moved to this city to take the Cashiership of the Bank of Commerce. That office he filled with eminent success till the close of 1852, when he withdrew to underake a private banking establishment, of which he was the head. In that he remained for a year, till on the organization of the Continental Bank he became its President a place he occupied at the time of hi

decense. In business Mr. Curtis was a man of distinguished ability, sound judgment, and immaculate honor. In life he was a centleman and a Christian. H leaves a widow and six sons, two of them by a former wife. Of these two the second is the genial and popular author, who received the melancholy news of hi father's decease but a few moments before he was to begin the first of a series of lectures upon the Euglish novelists, which he is now delivering before the Lowell Institute at Boston.

DE THADDEUS W. HARRIS.-The Boston paper announce the death, by dropsy in the chest, of Dr Thaddeus W. Harris, Librarian of Harvard University He had filled that office for a long course of years to universal acceptance, and with untiring devotion t he interests of the library. He has distinguished himself, also, as a Naturalist - having contributed largely, in various publications, to the dissemination of knowledge on the subject of Entomology. His works on Insects Injurious to Vegetation, published by the State of Massachusetts, are of great practical value.

JUDGE TIMOTHY WALKED

From The Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 16.
This distinguished gentleman expired at 7 o'clock

yesterday morning, at his residence on Walnut Hills, after a severe and protracted illness.

Timothy Walker was born in the town of Wilmington, Middlesex County, Ma.ss, on the 1st of December, 1802. His ancestors were farmers. Through his paternal grandmother, a Miss Brewster, he was descended ternal graedmother, a Miss Brewster, he was descended directly from that William Brewster who came over in the Mayflower. When but nine years old, his father died, leaving a widow to rear up sir children. The patrimony left was small. The town of Wilmington was peorly provided with educational facilities. The early life of young Walker is well told in a biographical sketch which appeared in Livingston's Magazine:

"He grew up a lusty farmer boy until he was nearly sixten years old. He was almost a man in size and strength and capacity as a laborer, with no inkling of the intellectual world which is entered through the pottal of books, and with no higher arabition than to be apprenticed to a shoemaker, in which he was disappointed.

pointed.

"In October, 1818, while he was husking corn in the field, a neighbor a few years older than himself, but not a whit more learned, called to say he was going away to study with a clergyman of a neighboring town, to prepare himself to teach a school. This struck young Walker as a new idea. He asked himself why he could not do the same thing. He threw down the car of corn he was husking, ran to his mother, obtained her consent, and hastened to ask for that very different thing—a guardian's consent. The guardian could not see the use of having more learning than his neighbors had, but the boy's persistence prevailed, and Walker was in a few days a rapacious student in the elergyman's house. In about six weeks he was a schoolmaster in the parish, learning diligently at night what he was to teach next morning. At the end of the term he was invited to teach a few more weeks, and at the end of that time he returned triumphantly home, the possessor of a new fund of knowledge, a favorable reputation, and (to him) the astonishing sum of more than \$30 in money."

He had now a taste for knowledge, and being a strong and ambitious young man, gradually conquered the obstacles in the path of acquiring a liberal education. We need not detail his struggles. They were such as are experienced by all poor but talented and aspiring young men. He had to contend with his guardian at every step. But in August, 1822, having passed the freshman examination, he entered the venerable halls of Harvard. He studied with intensity, and adopted the plan of devoting himself wholly to one text book, except the time spent in recting upon others, until he had finished it, and then taking another in course, In October, 1818, while he was husking corn in

shall we thereby forcit that right and become more of Harvard. He studied will of the Federal Government than we now are? Shall we part with the right of having a voice in the establishment of institutions on which our future may depend? I think not, and therefore I instead of skipping from one to another half a dozen

times a day. In his junior year one of the subjects for the Bowdoin medals—the chief prizes of the University—was "The Political Institutions of the United "States, compared with those of the Ancient Republica." Competition was open, and intrinsic merit was scrupulously regarded, yet no junior had ever been known to obtain a first prize. But Walker won. By this time he had spent his little inheritance, and in spite of teaching school in the country towns during vacation, he was running in debt. But at this june ture he found employment in translating from the French for Prof. Farrar, Biot's Course of Natural Philosophy.

losophy.

During the year he had translated enough to make more than 1,000 octavo pages, and the compensation for this performance carried him through College.

He had been educated under the teachings of the most ultra tenets of Calvinism, but had become skeptical, until in his senior year, from reading Paley's Evidences of Christianity, and other works suggested by that, he was led to examine the Scriptures, and he became a Unitarian. On graduating, he was in debt, and determined to study law. The next three years he spent in Northampton, Mass., as teacher of mathematics at the "Round Hill School." The duties of his situation taking but five or six hours per day, he enlarged his general reading, wrote articles for The North American Review, delivered lectures on science, translated from the German, for Prof. Farrar, "Fisher's Elements of Natural Philosophy," wrote an Elementary Treatise on Geometry, attended law lectures, and paid his debts. While at Northampton, he was twice invited to take a mathematical tutorship at Harvard, and once a professorship at the University of Virginia. He entered Cambridge Law School in October, 1829, and in a few months feit competent to be admitted to the Bar. But it was a rule then in Massachusetts to require three years acclusive law reading for admitted to the low at grade and four more for losophy.

During the year he had translated enough to make mitted to the Bar. But it was a rule tach in ansea-chusetts to require three years exclusive law reading for admission to the lowest grade, and four more for admission to the highest grade. By another rule, however, practitioners from another State were ad-mitted by comity at once to the same rank in Massa-chusetts. Therefore, by emigrating to Ohio, where he sould be admitted after one year's residence, would

could be admitted after one year's residence, would be the speediest method of securing admission to the Boston bar, and with this view he made up his mind in July, 1830, to emigrate to the West, and on the 6th of August, in that year, he arrived at Cincinnati, where, finding business and society attractive, he soon determined to make his home.

The year of probation required by the laws of the State of Ohio, he spent in the office of Messys. Belamy Storer and Charles Fox. When the year was ended, he opened an office by himself for a few months, and then went into partnership with Edward King and Salmon P. Chase. This firm, after some changes, was dissolved in 1835, when Mr. Walker went into partnership with John C. Wright. At this time Mr. Walker was well established in this city. Business flowed in upon him, and his reputation gathered solid ity and lustre. He contributed extensively to reviews, magnzines, and newspapers, delivered lectures on scientific and literary topics, and orations on occasions of public interest.

interest. of public interest.

In 1832 be married Miss Anna Lawler Bryant. After two years of married his she died, and a few days after an infant son followed her to the grave. Two years after this his only remaining son died, and on the 6th of August, 1836, precisely six years after arriving in this city, he was left entirely alone. In 1833 he had given much attention to the establishment of a law school in this city, which was two years afterward made a part of Cheinnati College, and was tor some years exclusively under the charge of Mr. Walker. During this time he rose at 6 o'clock in the morning, and worked incessantly until 11 at night. In the Winter of 1837-8 he delivered a course of ten or twelve lectures upon Commercial Law before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. But at this time his health began to fail, and he found it necessary to take a vacation of some months, which he spent in traveling. In March, 1840, he was married to Miss Ellen Page Wood. Business was constantly accumulating, and thirteen hours per day, of hard work, were barely sufficient to perform that which was necessary to be done, and the burden became insupportable. As a relief he necepted an Executive appointment to the place of President-Judge of the Hamilton Common Pleas, in March, 1842, until the Legislature should fill the vacancy. During his short term of office he dispatched cases so rapidly that the accumulated heap of them rapidly diminished. After leaving the bench in 1843, he edited the first number of The American Law Journal, to which publication he contributed freely for several years. In 1844, he took John Kebler as a junior patter.

Since that time he has devoted himself with assidu-In 1832 he married Miss Anna Lawler Bryant, After

he took John Kebler as a junior partner. Since that time he has devoted himself with assidu-Since that time he has devoted himself with assiduity, and almost exclusively to the practice of his profession, and in it has performed an enormous amount of intellectual labor, being engaged in very many of the most important cases before our courts. He was tempted out of the line of his profession occasionally, however, and delivered a memorable discourse on the death of John Q. Adams, and one worthy the subject on the death of Daniel Webster. And in 1850 he returned to the grateful shades of Harvard to deliver the Annual Oration before the P. B. K. Society. This oration was published, and excited much admiration, being especially popular in the various colleges throughout the land.

For some years past the Judge followed his profess.

For some years past the Judge followed his profession with constant energy, and though taking a deep interest in political affairs, he rigidly refrained from enlistment as a politician. But the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused him, and on several occasions he addressed his fellow-citizens in relation to that matter in a manner, at once carnest and powerful, denouncing the act of repeal as a "stupendous wrong." He took an ardent interest in the REPUBLICAN cause, and presided over the primary mass meeting at Green. and presided over the primary mass meeting at Green wood Hall, at which delegates to the Convention a Columbus, that nominated Mr. Chase for Governor o Ohio, were selected.

Onto, were selected.

Some months since, while driving from his residence on Wa nut Hills to the city, his carriage was struck and overturned by a runaway horse, and he was thrown out with great violence, several of his ribs being broken by the shock. From this accident he never quite recovered, and leaving his sick room before it was prudent to do so, he suffered a relapse, and for several weeks had been declining rapidly, when, as stated at the commencement of this article, he ceased to live upon the earth.

The Anti-Nebraska editors in Illinois propose to hold a State Convention at Decatur on the 22d day of February next, for the purpose of directing into or channel all the Anti-Nebraska forces of the State, and thereby securing a victory in the next State election over the Douglas Slavery Propagandists. On this subject The Morgan Journal remarks:

"The fact cannot be disguised that no Northern "The fact cannot be disguised that no Northern State is so much in danger of succumbing to Douglas-Nebraskaism as Illinois. Here is to be the battle-ground between the powers of a true Republicanism and 'Berder Ruffianism,' miscalled 'Popular Sovereignty.' Here the Nebraska party have determined to stake their all. The whole history of the Kausas-Nebraska outrage, from its very inception to the present time, has only gone to show its utter heinousness—that it is nothing but a base fraud, a, delusive cheat, attempted to be palmed upon the neonless a principal succession." attempted to be palmed upon the people as a princi-ple of Republicanism and Civil Liberty. The people of Illinois owe it to themselves and to the people of this Union and the world to place their heel upon the head of the reptile which has been nourished in their midst, and which now rears its hideous, slime-covered crest, threatening our dearest institutions, and seek-ing even to pollute the very Constitution itself and make it but the instrument of the most intolerant and atolerable despotism.

"Shall we have such a Convention, in order that "Shall we have such a Convention, in order that we may meet and understand each other—each consenting to lay aside his personal predilections and prejudices for the public good? Why not celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the 'Father of our Country' with such a Convention as this? Let Decatur be the place, and the 22d of February the day of holding this Convention, and let it be attended by every Auti-Nebraska editor from Cairo to Galena, and from the Webash River to the Mississippi."

DISTRESSING CALAMITY-A FAMILY OF ELEVES DISTRESSING CALAMITY—A FAMILY OF ELEVEN FROZEN TO DEATH.—An old friend informs us that a neighbor of his, residing upon a cold, bleak portion of the suberbs, has been visited by a dreadful calamity, one most afflicting to the parties bereft, and which nade us shudder when he, in a feeling manner, broached to us the sad intelligence. The whole off pring of family—eleven in number—frozen, literally frozen to death! It is too well known that Wednesday night was one of the very coldest that has transpired for many a year in this latitude; and that sufferney was intense. The miserable wreek of a shanty in pared for many a year in this faittude; and that some-ing was intense. The miserable wreck of a shanty in which this large family were harbored was scarce fit to protect the hardiest of the brute creation. Not a figure nor a spark of fire was beneath the roof to cheer their countenances nor to warm their little to-ses; but their countenances nor to warm their little toeses; but there they were compelled to remain during that entire cold and bitter night—no friend knowing nor dreaming of the intense suffering to which they were being subjected; yet it is not to be doubted that had they been only able to make known to the community the precise metre of their distress, the hand of charity would have been extended at least so far as to render them better housed. But this was unfortunately not so; and in the morning when the guardian of the family looked into the miserable residence, his feelings were deeply touched at seeing the entire eleven frozen stiff in death; and he at once censured himself for not having exercised a better protective care over the family. The bereaved mother of the eleven little ones was yet alive, and we are informed is doing "as well as could alive, and we are informed is doing "as well as could "be expected under the peculiar circumstances." The father is a perfect brute, a perfect log, and has not been seen by the mother for several months.

[Bailmore Republican!!

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURE BY JOHN MITCHEL On Wednesday night in the Tabernacie John Mitchel delivered a lecture on the Ripening of the Revolution in Ireland before a large and enthusiastic audience.

emblems. He commenced by commenting on the

powerlessness and aimiessness of the present war in Europe. He called it a midsummer madness. He knew of no greater criminal since Nebuchadnezzar than the present Pentarchy, who swayed the scepters and trampled upon the liberties of Europe. He alluded to Louis Napoleon in no very complimentary terms. No war, he said, had ever been so great as this young giant of a war now rocking in the Crimean cradle The loans of England-a sad way of staving off bankruptey-would turn out disgraceful enough in the end. From January to September last the war had cost the English \$550,000,000, and the Czar was now preparing for peace by shipping cannon and powder from America. In Scotland the Highland clans—nurseries of sol-diers—were rapidly disappearing before the march of Agriculture—were two-thirds gone. The claymore was rusting on the wall and the coronach would soon vanrusting on the wall and the coronach would soon vanish from the face of the earth. The bare-legged Celts were gone, and their loss was felt nowhere more than in the Crimea. England could not even get Hessian cut-threats to fight her battles now. Her power was doomed to fall, and it would be regretted by no one but Sambo, the King of the Mosquitos. Mr. Mitchel alluded in severe terms to the assertion of English and American journals that Ireland was now contented. He gave thrilling and touching voice to the faintness and despair of Ireland in the days of her starvation. He complimented the noble mountaineers of Tennessee among whom he had been living. In speaking of Macaulay's History, he called it "that voluminous "No Popery pamphlet which he calls a History" of England. A newspaper had been started in Dublin whose avowed object was to prepare the Irish people for insurrection; it was called The Tribuna. In a late number it had stated that England's difficulty had come—had not Ireland's opportunity! It also instructed its readers not so much in the principles of the English Government as in field fortification and how to resist cavalry and infantry. They dared, as they said, "to "run this weekly sheet of ours against the existence of the British Empire." Mr. Mitchell, turning from Dublin to New-York, proceeded to read from an article which appeared in The Tribuna of the sth inst., and to make sundry comments thereon which were relished by his andience rather less vociferously than the ish from the face of the earth. The bare-legged Celts "of the British Empire." Mr. Mitchen, turning from Dublin to New-York, proceeded to read from an article which appeared in The Tribune of the 8th inst., and to make sundry comments thereon which were relished by his audience rather less vociferously than the rest of his lecture—perhaps because it had not been so long cooking. The English people and aristocracy, he continued, would soon be on one another's throats. Ireland would then be left to manage her own affairs. In that case, Irishmen might find their way across the ocean there to make Ireland free, or to die. He had declared his intention to become a citizen, and consequently should go, and would advise his friends to go as—passengers, or as saliors, or as tourists. But the little bully Palmerston might provoke a war with America. In that case 40,000 Irish citizens would crave the honor and privilege of striking the old hag in Dublin, or, if the President ordered them, even in Buckingham Palace. Native Americans might take care of the coast, and Cuba, and Central America, but 40,000 Irishmen would claim the honor of crossing the water. He discouraged the idea of collecting money for this purpose. Why in such a case they could count on half the property of Irishmen in America, as the personification of aristocracy, and America, as the personification of aristocracy, and America, as the personification of the democracy, must have a war; it would be the third war and the last war. And if the sucers with which the English press had followed Irishmen the world over—if they did not thrust those sneers down Englands throat, then might they dig railroads and carry hods forever. He preferred military organizations to all others by way of preparation. Other organizations led to personal rivalry and to an expectation that the crisis was too near. Let them wat, Russin was fighting for them; England was every day growing weaker. The storm was rising; clouds were gathering around her, and in the words of old General Simpson, the weather was magnificent.

the weather was magnificent.

The delivery of the lecture was continually interrupted by yells and hisses and shouts, grouns and cries and whistles; most of the imaginable and many of the unimaginable sounds in which the grand Celtic nation is in the habit of expressing itself.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met on Wednesday evening, pursuant to adjournment, at its hall in Grand street, Isaac Phillips, Chairman pro tem, presiding. The roll having been called, the Board, on motion, proceeded to hallot for President. After the 38th ballot, Mr. Neilson moved that

recess be taken in order to give the members an opportunity of exchanging their views. He had permitted himself to be balloted for with the idea that his election tunity of exchanging their views. He had permitted himself to be balloted for with the idea that his election was desired by a majority of the members; but as he found himself in the uninority, he would withdraw his name altogether. Several members had pushed themselves forward, little knowing the arduous duties of the office, or without considering the difficulties and opposition they might meet with unless elected by a unanimous vote. He earnestly hoped a recess would be taken, so that the members might get together and endeavor to fix upon a candidate who would fill the office with pleasure to himself and justice to the public cause in which they were all engaged.

Mr. Watkreun in a few words defined his position, after which the motion for a recess was carried.

after which the motion for a rece Pending the balloting several motions were made to adjourn till Friday and Wednesday, but they were lost. After recess, at the completion of the balloting, the Chairman announced that Commissioner Andrew H. Green of the Fourteenth Ward, having received the greatest number of votes cast, was duly elected Presi-dent of the Board of Education for the ensuing year. On motion, the vote for President was made unaui-

On motion, the vote for President was made unanimous.

The newly-elected President then addressed the Board briefly, returning thanks for the high honor could be recommended by the property of the president of the Board, and he had to thank the members for giving way to him. In his position as President of the Board, he should know ne party feeling, and it should be the hight of his pleasure to discharge the duties of his office strictly and impartially.

On motion, the Board proceeded to ballot for the election of a Clerk, the President appointing Commissions.

election of a Clerk, the President appointing Commi-sioners Davenport and McCarthy as Tellers. The result was announced as follows on the first ballot:

Albert Gübert.
Charles Jeremiah.
Alf. McIntyre.

On motion, the Board then proceeded to elect the following Executive Committees: Committee on Fre-Academy, Committee on Evening Schools, Committee on Normal Schools, and Committee on Finance. The

Finance Committee-Isaac Phillips, Ab'm Denike, Wm. Sin Finance Committee—Issae Phillips, Ab'm Denike, Wm. Sin-rlair, Richard Burlew and J. Hooper. Free Steademy Committee—A. V. Williams, Robt. A. Adams, foseph Edwards, John C. Hull, L. Panney and J. M. Tuthill. Normal School Committee—Way, H. Neilson, J. Davenport, S. R. Winthrop, W. S. See, Wm. Allason, George Miller and Javid Webb. Erning School Committee-Wm. Jones. ir., A. J. Perry, F. McCarthy, A. Smith, E. Bostman, Wm. Sinclair and George Wilste.

The Board then adjourned till next Wednesday.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTI-CAL SOCIETY. The Annual Address before the above Society was

delivered last evening in the large chapel of the New-York University, before an unusually numerous audience, by Prof. A. D. BACHE of the Coast Survey The subject of the Professor's address was the Gu Stream, which he treated with his characteristic ability. His address was illustrated by numerous maps and diagrams, and embraced the history of the discoveries which have been made of the nature and course of this great current, with its influences upon navigation, and upon the temperature of the different countries by which it passes. The first published account of the Gulf Stream was written by Benjamin Franklin in 1769-70, who, being in the Post-Office Department, had his attention called to the fact that the English mail-packets from Falmouth were some two weeks longer in making the passage to New-York than the New-England captains were in going to New-port, R. I. Inquiring of a Nantucket wholer, then in London, the cause of this difference, he told him that it was owing to their want of knowledge of the Gulf Stream. At his request, the Yankee captain marked out the course of this stream on a map, and the doctor had it engraved and printed; but the English captains were for a long period too obstinate to profit by it. The course of discovery, and the eminent success which has attended the efforts of the American Coast Survey in the Gulf Stream were ably delineated by and diagrams, and embraced the history of the dis-Survey in the Gulf Stream were ably delineated by Mr. Bache.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. A meeting was held at this house last evening fo the purpose of taking the initiatory steps to secure the perfect cooperation of the New-York Presbyterian Churcher in the New-School Preebyterian Publication

movement, which has hitherto been for the most part under the management of the Philadelphia Churches, The Rev. Alfred Barnes, Thomas Brainerd, D.D., M. W. Baldwin, esq., and John A. Brown, esq., were present from the latter city as a delegation representing the Philadelphia Publication Committee. a ne other denominational matters were discussed, the property of the property of the property of the public interest was accomplished. The church was ornamented with figgs and military

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17 .- Alderman ISAAC O. BARKER in the chair.

in the chair.

Petitions Referred.—To have a wing of the new City Hall erected on Madison Square; of sundry persons for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds.

Communication—From the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies renominating Jas. Irving for Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, in place of E. H. Purdy. On motion of Alderman Monchan, it was laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to Mouday.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SAMUEL ROGERS.

to the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sir: During the Winter of 1852 the writer of this had the pleasure to enjoy the society of this amiable and delightful person at Brighton, and often break fasted with him. His breakfast hour was 11. A very fine German band always played before his window during the breakfast, to whom he sent out a half guinea. He would be wheeled up to the table in a very large arm-chair, out of which during the day he never moved; this chair was furnished with brackets at the sides, into which could be inserted two poles, and then t became a sedan-chair, and thus, when he wished to rise be was carried out, and the whole back of the carriage let down, and he and the chair were pushed in and thus the chair became the back seat of the carriage. He had a faithful fellow named Edward, who never left his side, and when he rode out Edward was on the box with the driver, and occasionally the horses would stop. Rogers would say, "He's going to show us something." Edward would make his appearance at the door and say, "Please, Sir, a fine sunset," or please, Sir, a noble ship close to shore."

Among Mr. Rogers's friends, Edward enjoyed the name of "Pity me's," from this circumstance: Of late years his master was compelled to decline all invitations, which he uniformly did in a note which said:
" Pity me, I am engaged." When feeling particularly well Regers would write a number of these, so as to have them ready. One day Edward, who was his remembrancer, said: "Please, Sir, we are invited to dine with Miss Coutts to-morrow," "Well," said Rogers, "Edward, tell her we can't be there," 'Please, Sir," said Edward, "the 'Pity me's' are

I took leave of Mr. Rogers in Jan. 1852. He said to me: "Tell Mr. Bryant that when he comes to Lenden again I must see more of him; and tell him to write more poetry. His 'Lines to a Waterfowl' is a gem, Sir-an epic-a perfect gem."

While on the subject of poets let me ramble on. It 1849 I went out of my way in Scotland to visit a sister of Burns-his youngest sister-Mrs. Begg. When I told her I was from America, she said she was always glad to see Americans; that the finest tribute to her brother was written by an American—Mr. Halleck; and she took down a volume of Chambers's Journal and showed me the poem; and she read parts of it with much feeling—particularly the first verse:

"Such graves as his are pilgrim shrines."

Newport, R. L., Jan. 13, 1856.

D. C. P.

MORE ABOUT FIRE-PROOF SAFES. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane.

Sin: among the notices of new inventions in a late

number of THE TRIBUNE, you have described my Alum Patent Improvement in Fire-Proof Safes. I admire the zeal and fidelity with which your journal continues to examine and report on this class of subjects. Mr. Gwynne, who now claims to have preceded all others in the invention of "Water-holding" composi tions for Fire-Proof Safes, is unfortunate in almo every point. His accurate knowledge of chemistry, he says, led him to discover the necessity of such material in 1849. Now, on January 10, 1848, an Englishman, Samuel Woods, jun., read before the Liverpool Polytechnic Society a paper on the subject of Safes, in which this property was distinctly recognized as the chief desirable feature. As early as June, 1836, James Mathews, patented in our country a Safe-filling con-

which this property was distinctly recognized as the chief desirable feature. As early as June, 1836, James Mathews patented in our country a Safe-filling containing alum; and I have now before me a copy of a rejected application for the use of alum alone, made by another party early in 1848, the reason assigned for the rejection being its prior use by Mathews. Mr. Gwynne is welcome to this information, and will, perhaps, abandon in consequence his intended litigation. I am not the discoverer of the application of crystalline salts to the manufacture of Safes, but I combine with those salts a material which overcomes all their former practical difficulties, enabling me to supply an almost unlimited quantity of water and yet to produce a safe solid when heated, never losing a degree of its fire-proof quality, and entirely free from matand dampness. A "Safe-filling," if fluid when heated, will escape through any slight fracture, and any solid brick Safe, as recommended near the close of Mr. Gwynne's letter, is very liable to crack in falling when exposed in a burning building. The carbonate of soda (cal soda), proposed as a material by Mr. G., is better (a) soda), proposed as a material by Mr. G., is better entitled to attention, as it contains a trifle more water than alum; but I have rejected it on account of its ir remediable fluidity, and the low temperature at which it fuses, which would make it liable to melt and evaporate in standing near a stove. Sulphate of soda (glauber salts) contains still more water, but both materials may be melted like fat in the paim of the hand, by simply presenting the hand to the fire.

The points required in the fire-proof filling of a Safe may be enumerated as follows:

First: It must be a good non-conductor of heat. This is attained by nearly all earthy materials.

This is attained by nearly all earthy materials.

Second: It must hold a large quantity of water to vaporize when attacked by fire.

Third: It must be unchangeable until a more than ordinary degree of heat is applied. In this consists the chief merit of the Alum Safe.

Fourth: It must be of such consistency that it will neither escape through small lenks, nor crack into fragments when exposed to violent heat or to severe concussions in fallics.

ments when exposed to violent heat or to severe concussions in failing. And

Fifth: A point to which Mr. Gwynne has very properly alluded—it should not rust or otherwise effect the iron of the shell. Alum Safes are always dry (except when heated), and have never been found to attack the metal in any way, while all wet safes are seriously objectionable on this account.

Safes filled with wet material are highly fire-proof when any but are worse than wood when dry. The

Safes filled with wet material are highly fire-proof when new, but are worse than wood when dry. The old-fashioned Knob Safes resisted fire until the wood was carbonized; but intense heat will percolate through even twenty inches of brick or any dry earth in a very short period. Considering the immense value of records and other property intrusted to Safes, it is time that all mystery was discarded; and with it is time that all mystery was discarded; and with this view I have afforded every possible facility of in-vestigation to your mechanical reporter as well as to other scientific gentlemen. Yours, respectfully, New York, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1836.

A CASE FOR CONSIDERATION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I wish to state a plain case and solicit your opinion as to the duty of the Press in the premises. In order to a clear understanding, I will state the facts as concisely as possible, suppressing all names.

I have made an invention, for which I claim that had it been in use during the last five years it would have saved not far from a million of dollars and the ives of nearly 200 human beings. It is entirely do void of complexity or intricacy, and perfectly free from practical objections. It has been most thoroughly tested, and found to be all that I claim for it. This, mind you, is not merely my own assertion, but is fully confirmed by the ablest and best men. I have submitted it to the closest examination, and court the most severe scrutiny; if I am mistaken I certainly shall be glad to know if. At the late Fair of the American Institute I was

At the late Fair of the American Institute I was awarded the highest premium a gold medal). So you see that the opinion is confirmed by that of others; and here let me insert the words of one of the ablest and most far-seeing men of New-York just deceased (I refer to the late Nicholas Dean, Esq.):

"In the great value of Mr.—'s invention, as above expressed, I must fully concur, and believe that its universal adortion would mark a new era in the safety of persons and property." &c., &c.

But here's the rub: those most interested in this invention are not individuals, but corporations; consequently I cannot reach them. No one will take the responsibility; and moreover, they will not acknowledge their need of any such device: they are already just as safe as they can be; no mechanism can increase their security, say they. And so we go on periodically destroying from 20 to 50 valuable lives and bandreds of thousands of dellars, each man of course saying: It

who would have thought it necessary, a few years